



European Platform
tackling undeclared work

BIENNIAL REPORT 2019-2020



Key results and
achievements of the
European Platform
tackling undeclared work

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1 INTRODUCTION

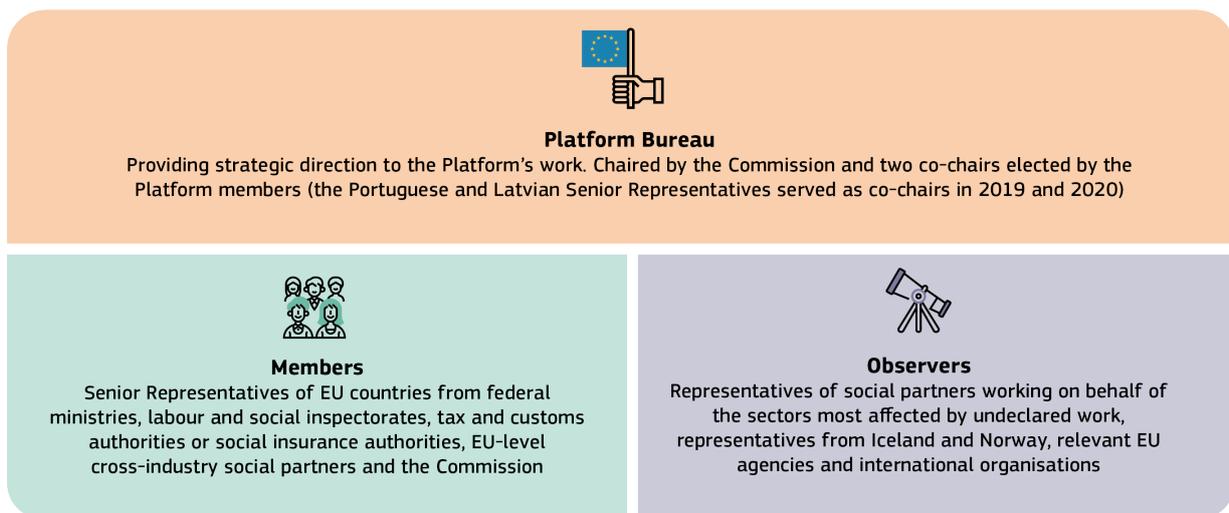
This is a compulsory report for the European Parliament and Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the European Committee of the Regions, as required under Article 8.3c of [Decision \(EU\) 2016/344](#)¹ establishing the Platform. This report covers the Platform's operations and achievements during the year 2019-2020. It also provides an internal assessment² of the Platform and an outlook for the new work programme.

The Platform was launched in 2016 to enhance cooperation between Member States in tackling undeclared work with three main aims:

- to encourage closer co-operation between Member States;
- to improve the capacity of relevant authorities and actors to tackle undeclared work;
- to increase awareness of issues relating to undeclared work.

Funded through an annual budget of €1.35 million under the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI), the Platform has brought together Member States' representatives, in most cases from enforcement authorities, and social partners into a unique network to learn from each other and act together, with the aim of contributing to a fairer European labour market. In recent months, with the COVID-19 pandemic leaving undeclared workers among the most vulnerable, the Platform has reacted by sharing adapted working methods, good practice and recommendations. The Platform brings together over 50 stakeholders (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Structure of the Platform



Undeclared work takes various forms, ranging from under-reporting of hours, envelope wages and bogus self-employment to a complete lack of documentation. Around one in ten Europeans reported having acquired goods or services, which they believe involved undeclared work in 2019. A third know someone who has carried out undeclared activities in the last twelve months³. Undeclared work puts workers at a multitude of risks, undermines public finances and wider social cohesion. In a fast-changing and increasingly mobile labour market, it fuels social dumping, drives inequality and distorts fair competition within and between Member States.

In the context of the Platform's work, undeclared work is understood as 'any paid activities that are lawful as regards their nature but not declared to public authorities, taking into account differences in the regulatory systems of Member States'.

Source: Platform glossary

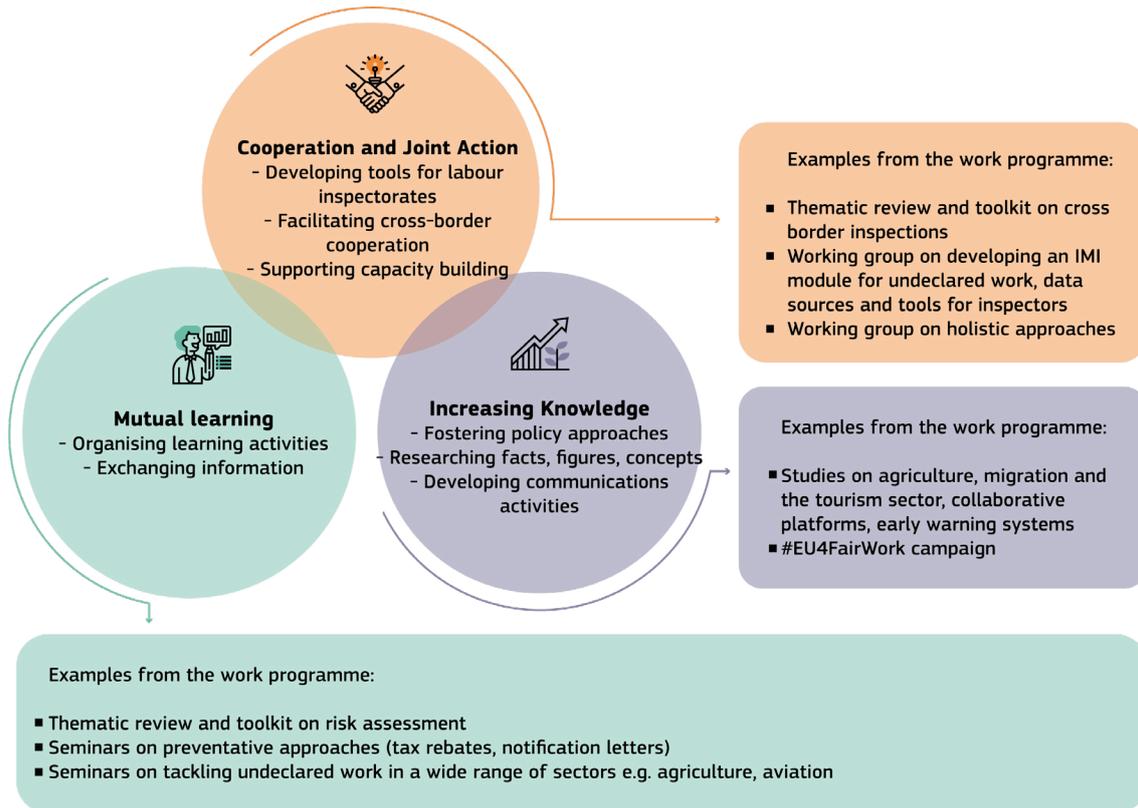
The Platform's two-yearly work programme is driven by the priorities of its members and observers, allowing for flexibility as new challenges emerge (Figure 2).

1 Decision (EU) 2016/344 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on establishing a European Platform to enhance cooperation in tackling undeclared work.

2 2020 internal survey of Platform activities, thereafter 'the survey'.

3 Special Eurobarometer 498 (2019).

Figure 2. The Platform's three strategic priorities



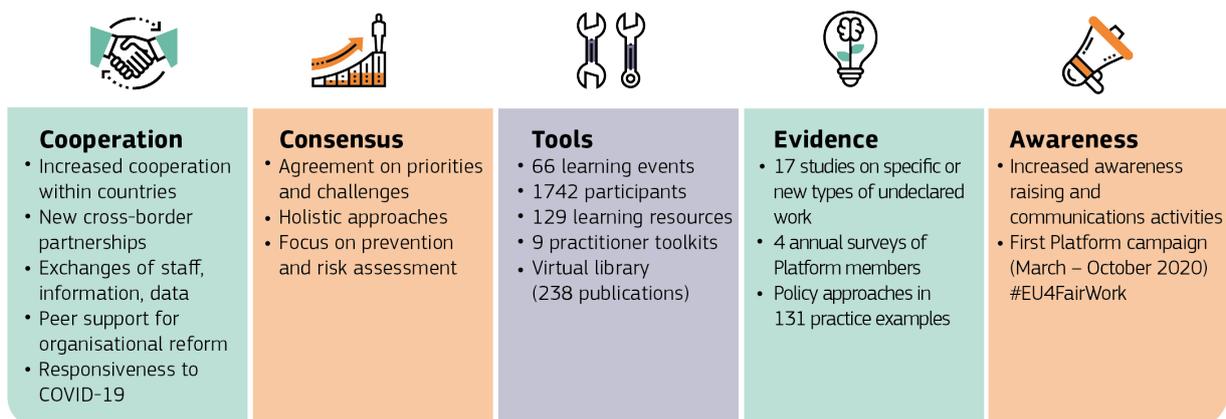
The Platform will be integrated into the European Labour Authority (ELA) as a permanent working group at the latest by 1 August 2021, once the ELA has reached financial autonomy. In line with article 8 of Decision (EU) 2016/344, the present report (the last before the Platform's transition to ELA) provides an overview of activities that took place since the Platform's creation, with a particular emphasis on 2019-2020.

2 PROGRESS IN DELIVERING PLATFORM MISSION AND ACTIVITIES

2.1 Overview of Platform activities

The Platform's work programmes 2017-2018 and 2019-2020 have been successfully implemented to cooperate on a wide array of issues, ranging from promising policy approaches to organisational structures and cross-border action. The Platform has acted as a catalyst for change, improving national capabilities and leading to greater and more coordinated cooperation across borders. It has helped develop capacity and mutual trust among members and observers with an average of 16 activities a year and over 1700 participants. Figure 3 provides an overview of achievements since 2016.

Figure 3. Overview of Platform achievements since 2016



2.2 Improving capacity and identifying successful approaches

When the Platform initiated its work, Member States were at very different starting points in terms of their overall approach, organisational capacity and the extent to which undeclared work was perceived as a priority. The Platform has been a forum for building capacity and sharing expertise on (innovative) methods of work among members and observers. It has helped determine the fight against undeclared work as a priority action and forge a consensus on effective policy approaches. Particular focus has been put on developing more efficient approaches through risk assessment, data mining and data exchange, and tools for information sharing.

It has enhanced cooperation between its members and observers through staff exchanges and mutual assistance projects, particularly in relation to strategic reform. The #EU4FairWork campaign promoted the Platform's expertise and solutions to facilitate the transition from undeclared to declared work also to wider publics, notably through articles and [podcasts](#) on the [campaign website](#).



Box 2: Impacts of COVID-19 on undeclared work

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely affected all sectors of the economy during 2020. Measures to protect workers, support jobs and income and stimulate the economy have left undeclared workers among the most vulnerable, as they have been largely unable to access short-term financial support. In response, the Platform has adapted working methods, sharing good practices and recommendations among its members. The pandemic has brought to light many existing challenges in tackling undeclared work and created new ones. A new challenge is how to prevent declared work from shifting into the undeclared economy, and how to prevent illegitimate practices and abuses related to the short-term financial support rescue packages.

Figure 4. Key elements of successful approaches to tackling undeclared work



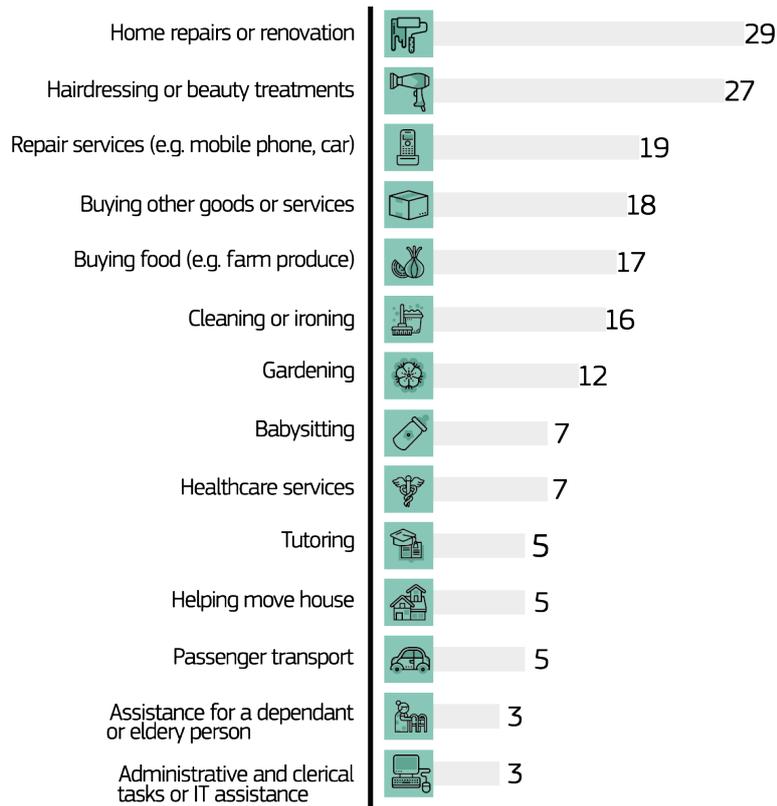
Source: [Tackling Undeclared Work Across Europe: Effective Solutions for Policymakers \(brochure\)](#)

In the Platform's working group on holistic approaches set up in 2020, several members and observers shared experiences and concrete tips and recommendations for 'transforming undeclared work into declared work', improving cross-government cooperation (at strategic and operational level, e.g. in data sharing, cooperation with socialpartners...) and using the full range of policy measures. The Working Group [report](#) contains a practical self-assessment questionnaire to assess progress towards a holistic approach and identify next steps to take.

Deepening knowledge of key sectors at risk

The Platform has focused on some of the sectors known to be particularly exposed to undeclared work or raising new challenges (see Figure 5), including agriculture, the collaborative economy, tourism and air transport. Seminars, studies and other activities have explored the issues and proposed effective ways to tackle undeclared work in these sectors.

Figure 5. Types of goods/services purchased undeclared in the EU-27 (2019; % of respondents)



Source: Special Eurobarometer 498 (2019). based on question QD7: 'Which of the following goods or services have you paid for during the last 12 months, where you had a good reason to believe that they included undeclared work, i.e. that the income was not declared in full to tax or social security authorities?' (Multiple answers possible).



Box 3: Undeclared workers in the tourism sector

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the tourism sector accounted for around 9.5% of the EU workforce. A Platform study examined the characteristics of undeclared work in the tourism industry, concluding that 14% of workers in the accommodation and food services sector are in unregistered employment (compared with 5% of the overall workforce). A range of policy approaches could directly tackle the challenges and support workers to receive the benefits to which they are entitled. These include deterrence measures such as workplace inspections, incentive measures such as simplifying the law or social security incentives, and initiatives that encourage tourists to play their part by asking for receipts or using holiday vouchers.

2.3 #EU4FairWork: raising awareness about undeclared work

Awareness raising is essential to better prevent undeclared work. Through outreach to workers, companies and policy makers, it can help reach a larger audience more quickly. #EU4FairWork, the Platform's first communication campaign aiming to raise awareness about the benefits of declared work was launched in March 2020 (jointly with the European Labour Authority) under the slogans 'Earn. Declare. Benefit' and 'Fair Work, Fair Play'. It had two key components: a Week of Action and an EU-wide social media campaign.

The campaign was successful in reaching a large audience. Via the campaign hashtag, the social media campaign reached over 16.4 million people across the EU. Resources developed for the campaign included a campaign webpage, editable visuals with key messages, infographics, videos, a quiz about undeclared work, an interactive game and a social media competition.

During the Week of Action from 21-25 September, 92.6% of the Platform members and observers participated by organising activities and promoting the campaign on social media, including strong social partner support. The activities ranged from local to cross-border initiatives, including inspections, joint (national) inspections and concerted cross-border inspections, to information and outreach events and campaigns, social media and press activities. Awareness raising targeted especially young people and students and foreign/posted workers, whereas concerted inspections mainly focused on construction and transport sectors.



Box 4 #EU4FairWork – highlights from the first European campaign to declare work

Targeted awareness raising: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Italy, Lithuania, and Portugal used traditional media (such as radio and TV) but also creative ways to reach out to young people and students, including videos on social media and information sessions at schools or online. Many countries focused their communication towards foreign or posted workers. For instance, Norway, Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania and Romania worked together to inform mobile workers of their rights through a dedicated multilingual website and a video. Denmark promoted a hotline for foreign companies and organised information meetings for non-Danes. In Finland, a webinar was organised for migrant workers and people working with them. Ireland created an online campaign targeting posted workers.

Inspections associated with communication and outreach: Most of the inspections (national and cross-border) conducted during the Week of Action were followed by a communication to reach out to wider publics (social media and online communication, media outreach) and some included distribution of brochures and other outreach material. Good practices observed included creation of joint videos and news articles (Nordic-Baltic project and the ELA-supported concerted inspection with Belgium, Lithuania and Portugal).

High-level engagement such as statements by Ministers brought the national campaigns visibility and leverage. Direct participation of Platform specialists in media interviews at national level, in podcasts, videos and interviews for the EU-level content, appeared to be an effective way to promote declared work and the work of the Platform, whereas boosting the campaign by high-level public statements at the EU-level as well as its further promotion via ELA/Commission newsletters and webpages increased the reach of the messages. The campaign benefitted from the social partners' capacity to reach wider networks quickly across borders.

2.4 Enhancing cooperation

With increasing mobility of workers in the EU and a complex legal landscape, strong cross-border collaboration is essential to help tackle undeclared work. Specific types of cross-border undeclared work, for instance by undeclared mobile EU workers or related to fraudulent posting of workers - including through letterbox companies - require broader and better cross-border cooperation. The Platform has put an increasing focus on cross-border cooperation and delivered tools to help improve practices. This includes studies (e.g. on cross-border actions), working groups (on data protection and data exchange) and thematic review workshops and toolkits (on joint and concerted inspections, and cross-border sanctions).

More than half of the respondents to the Platform survey have contacted another Platform member country as a result of a Platform activity, indicating that the Platform has been successful in achieving its objective of enhancing cooperation between Member States' relevant authorities

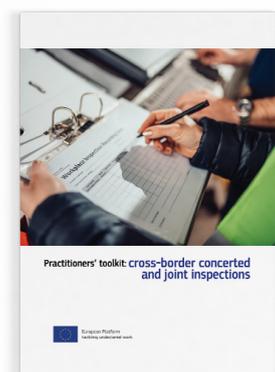
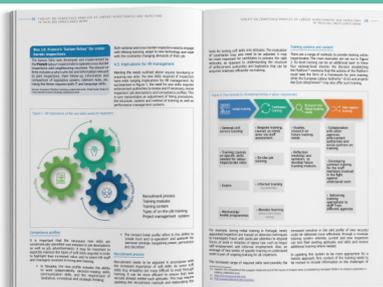


Box 5: Increased focus on cross-border cooperation

The Platform has helped Member States step up partnerships in tackling cross-border undeclared work, paving the way for further cooperation within the European Labour Authority. Thanks to increasing mutual trust and regular contacts, Member States have consolidated existing partnerships and engaged with new countries.

The report 'Cross-border actions tackling undeclared work' was part of a series of tools that can serve as a basis for future action. It helped underline areas of cooperation, the main challenges labour authorities face and recommended courses of action including develop universal template agreements and conducting joint training.

The *Practitioners' toolkit on 'cross-border concerted and joint inspections'* offers guidance on how to prepare, implement, and follow up effective cross-border inspections to ensure that EU rules on labour mobility are enforced fairly, coherently and effectively.

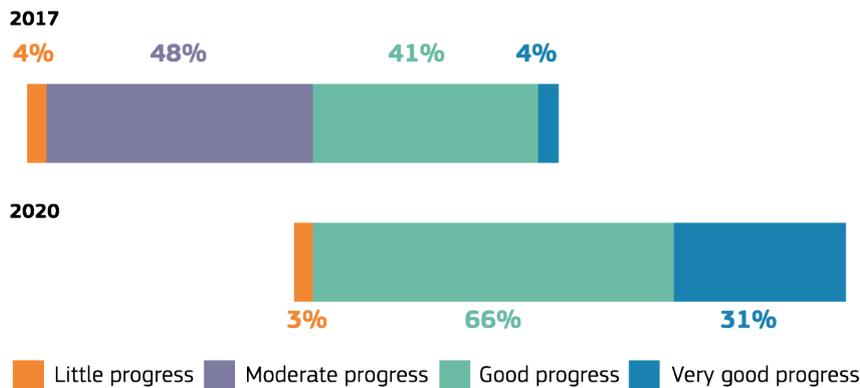


2.5 Internal assessment of the Platform

2.5.1 Progress towards achieving the Platform's objectives

Four years after the Platform was created, almost all respondents to the 2020 annual survey of Platform activities state that good or very good progress has been made towards achieving the Platform's objectives and mission. This has grown steadily year on year (see Figure 6).

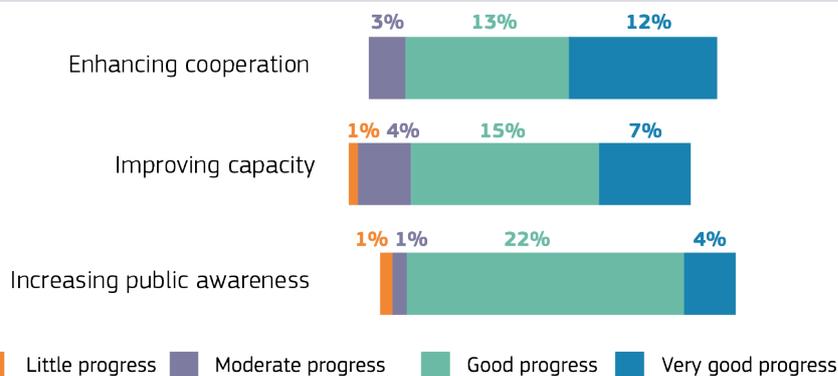
Figure 6. Overall progress towards the Platform objectives, 2017 and 2020 (%)



Source: 2020 Annual survey of Platform activities, analysis by ICF

In particular, 90% of respondents think very good or good progress has been made in enhancing cooperation between Member States' relevant authorities and other actors to tackle undeclared work. This compares with 57% in 2017. The largest increases are for raising public awareness, with 93% of respondents thinking that good or very good progress has been made in 2020 – no doubt linked to the campaign #EU4FairWork – compared with 29% in 2017. Regarding improving capacity of Member States' relevant authorities, 80% of respondents think good or very good progress has been made in 2020, compared with 32% in 2017.

Figure 7. Progress towards the individual objectives 2020



Source: 2020 Annual survey of Platform activities, analysis by ICF

2.5.2 Impact of Platform activities on organisations

The Platform has had a widespread impact on organisations. In particular, respondents report that it has:

- provided a wider network to support the organisation (100%). 14 of 25 responding countries have made contact with another country since the Platform started.
- increased knowledge on particular subject areas (97%).
- improved awareness of challenges and ways to address them (97%).
- provided new tools that can be used in the Platform organisations (86%).
- increased, via the #EU4FairWork campaign, the cooperation within the Platform, and the European dimension of the activities (84%).

2.5.3 Impact of Platform activities on policy approaches

Members and observers report growing commitment to tackling undeclared work in every year since the Platform was created. In 2017, 38% of respondents reported that their organisation had to a great extent or some extent an enhanced interest and commitment. In 2020, 97% of respondents reported this was the case.

Platform members indicated that their country or organisation made or are planning to make changes (for instance in policy frameworks and implementation measures) as a result of involvement in Platform activities in relation to, in particular, awareness raising and trust-building initiatives (60%), operations at the cross-border level (57%), deterrence and detection measures (37%), organisational modernisation (27%).

Members' responses suggest that the Platform has helped develop a more holistic approach to tackling undeclared work. In a shift towards a preventative approach, a new emphasis on information and awareness-raising via the #EU4FairWork campaign has sparked interest in better using media and social media. Greater inter-ministerial coordination and joined up approaches have also developed in and between several countries. For example, in Czechia a new inter-ministerial body dealing with undeclared work was established. It will address all aspects of illegal work and tax evasion, levies, etc. Several Platform members have undertaken or plan to undertake organisational modernisation, such as strengthening analytical capacity, data mining and risk analysis. For example, Latvia reorganised its regional inspectorate, improving its reaction mode to undeclared work risks. It also strengthened its analytical capacity in the central enforcement authority.

In addition, several countries reported that they have developed new cross-border bilateral agreements or reinforced activities under existing ones. For example, Lithuania developed new cross-border bilateral agreements after the Platform seminar on bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding, while Norway established an exchange programme with four Eastern countries and increased their Nordic cooperation activities. Others have planned or plan to make greater use of targeted notification letters to encourage compliance with the law.

3 CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

The Platform has successfully implemented its 2019–2020 work programme, helping to develop capacity to tackle undeclared work and mutual trust among its members and observers. It has developed new knowledge on how undeclared work affects key sectors (e.g. agriculture, tourism, collaborative economy) and successful policy measures (including tax rebates and notification letters). The Platform has also helped members and observers respond to new challenges (such as developing new competence profiles and more holistic approaches, addressing the COVID-19 pandemic's consequences) and improve cross-border cooperation, for instance as regards information exchange and cross-border inspections. A highlight of the work programme was the first ever EU campaign on undeclared work, the #EU4FairWork campaign and Week of Action, which reached over 16.4 million people across the EU.

The COVID-19 crisis has brought to light existing challenges in tackling undeclared work and created new ones. Labour markets and labour mobility have been widely disrupted, leaving undeclared workers particularly vulnerable. With economic and financial pressure on companies and workers, a new challenge is how to prevent undeclared work from shifting into the undeclared economy and adapt existing measures accordingly.

But challenges remain, despite considerable policy action in recent years, and undeclared work continues to affect European labour markets, with associated costs for workers, businesses and public budgets. In the future, undeclared work may increase further alongside the growth of flexible employment and atypical contract relationships, as well as new forms of work including online / platform work. This applies to both national and cross-border contexts.

After four years of collaboration, the Platform is an increasingly effective mechanism to help address these challenges. One of its core innovations to date has been an emerging consensus on effective policies and the need for a more holistic approach in tackling undeclared work. A 'trust-based culture' has also been established among members and observers, which provides a solid foundation not only for further national capacity building but also better cross-border cooperation.

The Platform's Work Programme 2021–2022 and its transition to the ELA in 2021 provide an opportunity to integrate the Platform into a wider approach to supporting compliance on the European labour market, while reinforcing its collaborative spirit, and demand-driven approach. Synergies with other parts of the ELA work programme, for instance, related to capacity building, data exchange, inspections and communication, will also be essential.

Article 6: Activities

(a) improving the knowledge of undeclared work, also with regard to causes and regional differences, by means of shared definitions and common concepts, evidence-based measurement tools and promotion of comparative analysis and relevant methodological instruments for data collection, building on the work of other actors, including the Employment Committee (EMCO) and the Social Protection Committee (SPC);

- Working group on concepts and shared understanding
- Working group to elaborate a draft work programme 2019-2020
- Member State factsheets and synthesis report
- Study: New developments and trends in undeclared work within the sharing/ collaborative economy
- Study: Factsheets on existing tools to address undeclared work
- Platform survey: Organisational characteristics of enforcement bodies, measures adopted to tackle undeclared work, and the use of databases and digital tools
- Platform survey: Obstacles to tackling undeclared work at cross-border and national levels, bilateral and national agreements, and complaint reporting tools
- Working group to provide advice on the creation of the European Labour Authority
- Platform survey: Tackling undeclared work in the collaborative economy and bogus self-employment, data exchange and data protection, and cross-border sanctions
- Working group on Holistic approaches to tackling undeclared work and developing national strategies
- Working group on Platform work programme 2021-2022
- Nine newsletters
- Nine Platform plenary meetings

(b) improving the knowledge and mutual understanding of different systems and practices to tackle undeclared work, including the cross-border aspects thereof;

Platform seminars on:

- Developing a holistic approach to tackling undeclared work (December 2016);
- Tools and approaches to deal with undeclared work in the construction sector (May 2017);
- How to identify and tackle fraudulent letterbox companies (November 2017);
- Tools and approaches to tackle undeclared work in the road transport sector (June 2018);
- Tackling undeclared work in the agricultural sector with a focus upon seasonal workers and horticulture (January 2019);
- Preventative approaches to tackle undeclared work; with a focus upon tax rebates and notification letters (May 2019);
- Collaboration between competent authorities to tackle undeclared work in the air transport sector, with a special focus on bogus self-employment of aircrews (February 2020).

Thematic review workshops on:

- National and bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding to tackle undeclared work (April 2017 in the Netherlands, June 2017 in Belgium);
- Data mining for more efficient enforcement (June 2017 in Finland and September 2017 in Belgium);
- Information tools and approaches to reach out to workers and companies (March 2018 in Sweden and June 2018 in Lithuania);
- Risk assessment for more efficient inspections (June 2018 in Spain and September 2018 in Belgium);
- Cross-border concerted and joint inspections (February 2019 in Portugal and July 2019 in the Netherlands);
- Cross-border sanctions in the area of undeclared work (January 2020 in France and via webinar June 2020);
- Tools and approaches to tackle fraudulent temporary agency work (November 2020 via webinar).

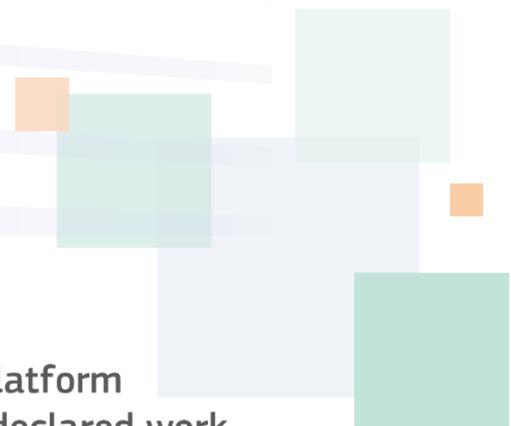
<p>(c) developing analyses of the effectiveness of different policy measures to tackle undeclared work, including preventive measures and penalties;</p>	<p>Publications, reports and studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Practices of enforcement bodies in detecting and preventing bogus self-employment; ■ Elements of a preventative approach towards undeclared work: an evaluation of service vouchers and awareness-raising campaigns; ■ New developments and trends in undeclared work within the sharing/ collaborative economy; ■ Evasion of taxes and social security contributions; ■ Under-declared employment/envelope wages; ■ Tackling undeclared work in the agricultural sector; ■ Factsheets on existing tools to tackle undeclared work; ■ Letterbox companies survey report; ■ Tackling undeclared work in the collaborative economy and bogus self-employment; ■ Cross-border actions tackling undeclared work; ■ Case studies on cross-border collaboration; ■ Concerted and joint inspections – roles, principles and organisational requirements; ■ Social partners and their key role in tackling undeclared work: 12 success stories; ■ Tackling undeclared work in the tourism sector; ■ Tools and approaches to tackle fraudulent temporary agency work, prompting undeclared work; ■ Early warning signals of future trends in undeclared work; ■ Counter-acting undeclared work and labour exploitation amongst third-country national workers; ■ Tackling undeclared work across Europe: Effective solutions for policymakers’; ■ Two biennial reports on key results and achievements of the European platform tackling undeclared work [this report].
<p>(d) establishing tools for efficient sharing of information and experiences, for instance a knowledge bank of different practices and measures taken, including bilateral or multilateral agreements applied in the Member States to tackle undeclared work;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Platform’s virtual library ■ 144 practice fiches ■ Working group: success stories ■ Compendium of 18 success stories <p>Practitioner toolkits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Data mining for more efficient enforcement; ■ Tools and approaches for tackling undeclared work in the construction sector; ■ Drafting, implementing, reviewing and improving bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding to tackle undeclared work; ■ Information tools and approaches to reach out to workers and companies in the fight against undeclared work; ■ Risk assessments for more efficient inspections as means to tackle undeclared work; ■ A guide to disseminating knowledge and learnings from the Platform’s activities to tackle undeclared work in EU countries; ■ Competence profiles of labour inspectorates and inspectors in tackling undeclared work. <p>Dissemination seminars on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Taking learning forward; ■ Communicating effectively.
<p>(e) developing tools, such as guidelines for enforcement, handbooks of good practices and shared principles of inspections to tackle undeclared work and evaluating experiences of such tools;</p>	<p>Toolkit: Cross-border concerted and joint inspections Enhanced learning resource paper: cross-border sanctions in the area of undeclared work</p>

<p>(f) facilitating and supporting different forms of cooperation between Member States by increasing their capacity to tackle cross-border aspects of undeclared work by promoting and facilitating innovative approaches, such as the exchange of staff, use of databases in accordance with applicable national data protection law, and joint activities, and evaluating experiences of such cooperation undertaken by participating Member States;</p>	<p>36 bilateral cross-border exchanges of staff and joint activities (94 participants) Four annual surveys of satisfaction with Platform activities Two COVID-19 impact webinars (2020)</p>
<p>(g) examining the feasibility of a system of rapid information exchange and improving data sharing in compliance with the Union data protection rules, including exploring possibilities to use the Internal Market Information System (IMI) established by Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (7) and the Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI);</p>	<p>Working group: Extension of Internal Market Information System to include undeclared work Working group: Developing an IMI module for undeclared work / data sources and tools for inspectors Study on exchange of information and data protection in tackling undeclared work</p>
<p>(h) exchanging national authorities' experiences in applying Union law that is relevant to tackling undeclared work;</p>	<p>Cross-cutting through all Platform activities</p>
<p>(i) developing and, where appropriate, improving training capacity for relevant authorities and developing a framework for carrying out joint training;</p>	<p>Thematic review workshop: Future role and competence profile of labour inspectorates (June 2019)</p>
<p>(j) organising peer reviews to follow progress in tackling undeclared work in Member States choosing to participate in such reviews;</p>	<p>Mutual Assistance Projects and follow-up visits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Romanian Labour Inspectorate ■ Latvian State Labour Inspectorate ■ Lithuanian State Labour Inspectorate ■ National Labour Inspectorate of the Slovak Republic ■ Centralised Labour Inspectorate Cyprus ■ General Labour Inspectorate Bulgaria ■ Ministry of Labour Greece ■ Social Investigation and Information Service (SIOD) Belgium
<p>(k) exchanging experiences and developing best practices with regard to cooperation between the relevant authorities of Member States and, where relevant, third countries, in order to increase the efficiency of such cooperation in tackling problems relating to undeclared work involving those countries;</p>	<p>Cross-cutting through all Platform activities</p>
<p>(l) increasing awareness of the problem of undeclared work by carrying out common activities such as European campaigns and coordinating regional or Union-wide strategies, including sectoral approaches;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development and maintenance of Platform webpages and virtual library ■ Development and delivery of campaign for declared work #EU4FairWork and related Week of Action (September 2020) ■ Support in communications and awareness raising ■ Videos, video clips and social media posts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Seven campaign newsflashes ■ Concept for developing a European campaign for declared work (June 2019). ■ Developing a visual identity for campaign for declared work ■ Campaign coordination seminar (December 2019) ■ Two #EU4FairWork campaign webinars (May and September 2020) ■ Working group on visibility and common information campaign ■ Report: outcomes of the campaign and Week of Action
(m) exchanging experiences with regard to counselling and information provided to workers affected by practices of undeclared work.	Cross-cutting through all Platform activities

Article 9: Cooperation

<p>The Platform shall cooperate effectively and shall avoid duplication of work with other relevant expert groups and committees at Union level whose work has a link with undeclared work, in particular, the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee, the Expert Committee on Posting of Workers, the Administrative Commission for Social Security Coordination, the Public Employment Services Network, EMCO, SPC and the Working Group on Administrative Cooperation in the field of Direct Taxation. The Platform shall invite the representatives of those groups and committees to attend its meetings as observers where appropriate. In the interest of more efficient working and enhanced impact, joint meetings may also be organised;</p>	<p>The Platform has cooperated at Union level with relevant expert groups and committees whose activity is linked to the issue of undeclared work. A regular information exchange mechanism has been established with the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee. A survey and seminar on letterbox companies has been carried out with the Expert Committee on Posting of Workers and the chair of the EMCO has discussed, with the Platform plenary, ways of cooperating more effectively.</p>
<p>The Platform shall establish appropriate cooperation with Eurofound and EU-OSHA.</p>	<p>Eurofound and EU-OSHA have been involved in Platform activities and have actively contributed within their area of expertise.</p>



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